THE TIMES.

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> THE TIMES COMPANY. Elehmond. Va.

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STREET. THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS

HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREAS-THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

VIRGINIA. There is an active contest in the Pittsylvania district for the Democratic nomination to Congress .- Death in Staunton of Mr. George H. Fisher, late of Richmond .- Hon, James L. Gordon delivered an address in Staunton.—The Southside Alliance at Scottsville adopt resolutions favorable to Cleveland and Stevenson, and condemnatory of the recent Alliance convention in Richmond.-Rueker Booze was accidentally shot in a scuffle at Clifton Forge .- Fire bugs are operating in Vinton. Roanoke county .---

Messra. Lee and O'Ferrall address the citizens

of Halifax .- A prominent merchant of Surry makes an assignment. GENERAL. Enormous loss of life on account of an earth-

quake is reported from Japan .- Frank C. Grogan, who claims to be a Virginian, is suspected of having murdered Westley James, of North Carolina .- Hon. Carl Schurz and other prominent Germans have declared for leaders of the Tennessee miners, who was thought to be a desperate man, has promised to turn State's evidence.

FOREIGN.

President Pellegrini, of Buenos Ayres, has resigned.—Emperor Francis Joseph has countermanded the orders for the military managuvres on August 29th .- Complaints of intense heat are still heard all through Eu-

Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following from the letter

of Speaker Crisp on the Force Bill:
"It gives to the judge of the United States
Circuit Court the power of appointing election
officers in the States. It gives the election
officers so appointed the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who snay be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day, (A thousand or more might be appointed in each congressional "It authorizes the use of the armies of the

United States to preserve the peace at the polls.
"It gives to the judges of the United States courts the power of appointing a canvassing or returning board for each State, who shall certify whom the people have elected to Con-

gress.
"It requires the clerk of the House of Rep-"It requires the clerk of the House of Representatives to place on the roll of members-elect the names of the persons holding such certificates, so that they may participate as members in the organization of the House, "It authorizes officers of the United States to supervise and control the registration of

It authorizes such officers to make a house-

to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter.

"It provides for the payment of all these officers out of the Federal treasury, authorizes the employment of many of them for as much as eight days before an election.

"And finally, it makes permanent appropriation of our money for the execution of the law." to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of

THERE is a good deal of speculation as to why these presidential letters of acceptance are so much delayed. Mr. Harrison is probably cudgelling his brain to find out how to advocate the Force bill while seeming not to do so. He knows that he cannot say he is opposed to the infamous measure, and yet he wants to place himself in the position of not appearing to be very zealous for it. He is, in a word, anxious to fix his letter so as ; to make the North think he wants it and the South that he does not want it, Mr. Harrison will have to keep awake many nights before he solves this very troublesome problem, especially as he is handicapped by his previous unsavory Force bill

THE rumors from Germany that Chancellor von Caprivi is to be removed because of the Emperor's disagreement with him respecting the Army Service bill and the Budget have probably no other foundation than the fact of the disagreement. The Philadelphia Ledger thinks that it is quite possible, however, that Von Caprivi was simply feeling the publie pulse, and that the disagreement with the Emperor is more apparent than real. It seems to be extremely improbable that he should have openly proposed a new policy without consulting the Emperor or in opposition to the latter's desires.

THE existing hot wave seems to have spread over two continents at least. It made its appearance in the United States about a month ago and has, with a few very brief intermissions, prevailed ever since. Now it seems that the greater part of Europe is also suffering from its violence, and our dispatches report much damage and suffering in that part of the world. Whether this prolonged hot wave is due to sun spots or not it is very uncomfortable, and its accompanying drought in this region is getting to

that the only monopoly which the spirit of our institutions condemns is a monopoly created and protected by statute law. That such monopoly as one man, or several men acting in concert, may establish in any line of business by their thrift, energy and enterprise is a monopoly which our institutions foster and encourage; that when such a monopoly as this is established in a business that monopoly is simply property in that form, and that we can permit no attack upon such a form of property without abandoning the principle that property once lawfully acquired must be protected by the whole force of society; and that to

abandon this principle is to establish an-

archy and chaos. When a manufacturer of shoe blacking has pressed his goods upon the attention of the world, until he has made the world believe that it cannot wear shoes properly polished until it uses his blacking, he has established what is in one sense a monopoly in the business of selling shoe blacking. But, if he used none but lawful means in pressing his goods upon the world's attention, his monopoly is one which he had a perfect right to establish and the law encouraged him at every step whilst he was establishing it and rejoiced in his success when he got it established. When the business once grew to proportions that fixed it upon a solid basis, the intangible thing called "the business" became as much his property as the house in which he conducted the business, and the moment society tolerates any war upon that man's "business," though it be a monope oly in a certain sense, society permits the introduction of a principle that must sooner or later overthrow his right of property in his house. Such a principle is Communism pure and simple to end in either absolute despotism or anarchy.

But that position of the public which has taken the alarm at the magnitude to which some "Trusts" and "Combinations" have grown, permits their fears, nevertheless, to overrule these very plain elementary principles and they clamor for repressive legislation aimed at the overthrow of successful business ventures that have grown to very large proportions, although such legislation would be necessarily just what we have described it, legislation in the interests of Communism to end in despotism or anarchy. They say true principle must be abandoned in view of the overshadowing danger to society that comes from these enormous aggregations of capital in a few hands.

THE TIMES refuses to abandon principle in face of any emergency whatever.

In fixed and unflinching adherence to the true principles of Democracy, which mean equal justice to all men, it finds the panacea for all supposed ills.

Leave the matter to itself with distinct notice to the rich man that he shall receive that exact justice which is the poor man's right, and the fixed and inevitable laws of evolution will develop phases and stages of society which turn our fears and anxieties of to-day into the jests of to-morrow and resolve anticipated evils into certain benefits. There was never any business yet, there will never be any business in the Mr. Cleveland .- Bud Lindsay, one of the future, which lawful competition cannot control, and that competition will certainly be always undertaken when the profits are such as to justify it. "

A singular and striking illustration of the truth of these views has recently come to light. The railroads between the Pacific coast and the East some time back pooled their issues, and have been charging for transportation across the continent rates that the public thought too high. The resalt is that an old-time line of clipper ships has been established between San Francisco and New York, which now takes a ton of freight from San Francisco to New York, whence it is shipped over competing railway lines to Kansas City and arrives there at a cost of \$10 less than what the freight would have been if the goods had been shipped to Kansas City from San Francisco direct by rail. The San Francisco Call states that the freight on a ton of hardware from San Francisco to New York by rail is \$47, while all non-perishable freight by the clipper line is only #8 a ton.

Here is a clear and forcible illustration of the everlasting truth and soundness of our doctrine. The supposed evil is removed, but the trans-continental railways have been left undisturbed in possession of the rights which the laws conferred upon them. How much better that the evil should have been removed by this silent but inevitable law of evolution than that our records should have been stained by statutes compelling these railroads to abandon rights which were

THE NEGROES' DEMAND FOR THE FORCE BILL.

After having done as much as any other newspaper in America to create the issues that now divide the two political parties the New York Herald still, obstinately and most inconsistently, declines to say one word in aid of the election of that candidate for President who represents the side of these issues for which the Herald has so long contended.

Occasionally, however, it perhaps unintentionally does Mr. Cleveland a very great service, and it did him a signal one on Sunday last. It published a long letter from the negro sgitator, T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, on the political status of the country, which we should like to see read by every farmer in the South.

This negro takes for his text the barbsrous and inhuman treatment of the negroes of the South by the whites of the South. which he alleges to exist, and the letter is a demand that the Republican party shall pass the Force bill and boost the negro through its provisions into control of the white people. He charges openly that negroes are lynched in the South under the pretence that it is to arrest the crime of rape, but that this is only put forward as an excuse; that the real purpose is to hold the negro down in a state of subjection." He says of this phase of the case:

A pretext-an excuse that would appeal to the nation and padlock the mouth of protest and indignation—was necessary, and the crime of rape was hit upon; hit upon by men proclaiming themselves the special champions of female virtue, who had used the brutal power of the slave master to create a race of mulattoes. Irony could not have a sharper edge than this.

He says further: The entire system of "home rule" and

ments of injustice and of menace to the na-tional peace and dignity and honor as the condition of slavery. The waramendments are dead letters in most essentials in every Southern State. It is the duty of the nation to insist that every power in the Constitution is used to give force and effect to these amendments, the just fruit of a bloody and costly war.

An open demand for the Force bill. Before printing the letter the Herald submitted it to Fred Douglass, who appended a letter to it. Douglass says it is "one of the ablest and best contributions to current literature."

He says "THE NATION should find a remedy for allithis outrage and wrong"-that is, Congress should pass the Force bill. He says: "I want to see the negro question kept uppermost in the public mind." "The negro is to-day the soul of the Republican party. He is its life, its energy, that mighly force that gave impulse to its birth and existence." "There is a growing demand for a strong government that will be able to protect all its citizens-rich and poor, white and black-alike." "I don't see anything for us to do but to make a sentiment favorable to the race, and let us make it aggressively."

The whole of both these letters is a demand for the Force bill, and can any man doubt that these negroes know they are in line with the sentiment of their party when they make this demand?

THE tolls of twenty cents a ton on all merchandise passing through the Welland canal for United States waters, with a rebate of eighteen cents for all shipments to Canadian ports, imposed by the Dominion Government for the purpose of building up Canadian commerce, have signally failed to accomplish what was expected of them. The Dominion Government, therefore, had determined to remove the rebate feature of the toll regulations at the close of the current business season, and Mr. Harrison knew it. But he could not miss such an opportunity to advertise himself, in the hope of making votes, and he has accordingly issued a proclamation of retaliation prohibiting Canadians from using the St. Mary's Falls canal, which belongs to the United States. As this prohibition will only be in effect so long as the Canadian discrimination continues it will be very brief, and as Mr. Harrison's object in issuing his proclamation is so transparent it is not likely to accomplish anything one way or

THE failure of the Grand Old Man to appoint any representative in his Cabinet of the Radical section of the Liberal party is an indication that he is either not yet fully in sympathy with the new democracy or that he recognizes that the great body of the English people do not approve of the sentiments entertained by the extreme wing of the party now in power. The action of Mr. Gladstone we believe to have been eminently wise under the circumstances. Labouchere and his associates may storm or sulk for having been left out in the cold, but their interests demand that they shall give a hearty support to the new Cabinet if for no other reason in the hope that the success of the administration will advance the day when it will be safe to introduce extreme radicals in the Cabinet A selection of a conservative Cabinet is an assurance on the part of Mr. Gladstone to the English people that no very radical measures are to be expected from him bewond the conference of home rule on Ireland, which after all is a mere reversion to a condition of affairs which existed in the last century.

Reposts from the Northwest are to the effect that the harvests there are very fine. and that the farmers will enjoy a year of abundant prosperity. Their crops are large and will bring them in a great deal of money, and they do not propose to have their hard earnings taken from them by taxes for the benefit of a few protected manufacturers if their votes can prevent it. They make their money by hard licks, and they think that the manufacturers should do likewise and not trust to popular taxation to grow rich.

THE reception accorded Mr. Talmage in England is probably the most enthusiastic which has ever been extended an American divine. During the war Beecher was received in England with equal enthusiasm by a certain section of the English public. but with an equally large section his mission was very unpopular, which subjected him to many stormy and even perilous scenes in attempting to secure a hearing. Dr. Talmage's reception is unmarred by any spirit of opposition. He is as popular with mobs abroad as he is with emperors.

HON, ADLAI E. STEVENSON is in New York surveying the field. He says the outlook is very bright: that he is confident Tammany Hall and Senator Hill will give the Democratic ticket loyal support. He was also expected to go down to Normandie-by-the-sea to call on Mr. Hill, and if he does so he will in all likelihood induce that gentleman to come out of his sulks and go to work. Very likely the Senator is only awaiting an opportunity to enter the campaign without compromising his dignity.

Harmson proposes to make a campaign tour of New York under the wing of Hiscock, but he will find that he will not have the same enthusiastic reception that he has had when he has passed through the State and addressed the unpartisan crowds from the platform of his train.

CANADA is taking the proper precautions. to prevent the introduction of cholera into her borders, and her example should be followed in every port of the United States.

Pay of Farmers

Lincoln, Nes., August 9.—Inequality of remuneration for the expenditure of like amounts of vitality is the fundamental grievance of the laboring man. A man's limbs, faculties and strength are what his Creator gives him and if in the pursuit of Creator gives him and it in the pursuit of happiness each man exchanges the work accomplished of those God-given forces for the medium with which he can command the elements of human comfort such exchange should be on an equitable basis. Ten hours of honest labor, involving the use of such qualities as a common Creator has bestowed, is worthy of like satisfactory remuneration to all men. of like satisfactory remuneration to all men.

COST OF BAISING CORN.

Such are the thoughts engendered by an emanation from the office of the Nebraska statistical department, purporting to show the cost of raising coru. The average cost of raising an acre of corn is put at \$8.43. This resultant average is obtained from a mass of reports sent in from different coun-ties on blanks furnished by the department. These blanks were sent to ten men in each These blanks were sent to ten men in each The entire system of "home rule" and "white supremacy" is a menace to the national peace, predicated upon a contradiction of the Constitution and the spirit of republican institutions, in which color is neither a test of citizenship nor of protection to life and property. It is the nation's concern.

No "home rule" and "it is the nation's concern." That is, Congress must pass the county, the names of the men being furnished by the county clerks. The questions were calculated to bring out each man's estimate of the cost, including 8 per cent. interest on the land, taxes, seed and all the other expenses attached to corn cultivation up to the time it is in the crib. Five hundred and thirty-five reports were received; the highest estimate is \$16.60, from Nemaha county; the lowest \$4. from the names of the men being furnished by the county clerks. The questions were calculated to bring out each man's estimate of the cost, including 8 per cent. interest on the land, taxes, seed and all the other expenses attached to bring out each man's estimate of the cost, including 8 per cent. interest on the land, taxes, seed and all the other expenses attached to bring out each man's estimate of the cost, including 8 per cent. interest on the land, taxes, seed and all the other expenses attached to bring out each man's estimate of the cost, including 8 per cent. interest on the land, taxes, seed and seed the cost of the cost of

THE LAW OF EVOLUTION IN BUSINESS.

A subject uppermost in the minds of very many people in the United States is a fear of what are called "Trusts" and "Combinations" in business. Many people fear all the evils of monopoly from these. The Times has on several occasions pointed out that the splenge and of menace to the partial occasions pointed out the trust of the splenge and dightly and honor as the condition of slavery. The waramendments of injustice and of menace to the partial occasions pointed out that the splenge and dightly and honor as the condition of slavery. The waramendments of injustice and of menace to the partial occasions pointed out the trust of the splenge and dightly and honor as the condition of slavery. The waramendments of injustice and dightly and honor as the condition of slavery. The waramendments of injustice and of menace to the partial occasions pointed out the splenge of the whole State is \$6.43. According to the United States census report (so says the information from which I am quoting), the average market value of one screen of corn is \$7.58, and taking these figures of the splenge of the whole state is \$6.43. According to the United States census report (so says the information from which I am quoting), the average market value of one screen of corn is \$7.58, and taking these figures of the splenge of the lowest. \$4.32, McPherson. The average for the lowest. \$4.32, McPherson. The average for the whole State is \$6.43. According to the United States census report (so says the information from which I am quoting), the average for any one county is \$2.84, in Richardson, and the lowest. \$4.32, McPherson. The says of the lowest. \$4.32, McPherson. The average for the whole State is \$6.43. According to the United States census report (so says the information from which I am quoting), the average market value of one says the information from which I am quoting the says the information from which I am quoting the says the information from the says the information from the lowest. \$4.32, M ures for it the farmer makes but \$1.1% per acre besides his board and lodging. In other words, if he has 150 acres of corn to tend it will take an immense amount of hard work and a whole year of his life to make \$182.40. Heavens! The life some of these men live, the discomforts they endure for this \$182.40. Look at some of them on these Western farms, in dug-outs, veritable hovels, some of them: isolated, deprived of the countless pleasures enjoyed by people in other lines of business. Slaving, yes. actually slaving, from early morn to dark at night, and all for \$182.40 a year.

—U. S. Investor.

[What community of interest, as against the rest of their fellow-citizens, can exist between such farmers and well paid city workmen, organized or not organized?

If men will combine to get some special advantage over their fellow-citizens, they should act at least in a moderately rational way. The combination attempted by the Third party is an absurdity.

That set of men who now want to get something out of their neighbors by political manouvring have had to leave the Democratic party to do so. They now seek to make a party of shreds and patches and to stick it together by the cohesive power of public plunder.

But the Third party will neither cohere por plunder. The Democratic party affords the only safe and sure political home for sincere and fair-minded men of all classes, degrees and occupation)

The Michigan Democrats and Anarchy. We are sorry to say it, but the truth com pels us to declare that the platform adopted by the Democractic convention of Michigan last Wednesday is about as cheap and nasty sample of demagogism as we have seen Three-fourths of it is a cringe and a crawl before organized labor. At a time when the militia at Homestead and at Buffalo is the sole barrier against anarchy. the Michigan Democrats think themselves ities of the State are constitutional con-servators of the peace, and the military should only be called into requisition in cases of great emergency, and then only as aids and subordinates to the civil author-

Not one strong and manly word in defense of the right of freedom of contract and labor. Not one word in denunciation of the brutal and vulgar despots, the masters and grand masters, who are leading organized labor to its ruin. Instead of that we have this purrid buncombe:

"Whereas, fecent labor troubles at Homestead and elsewhere have caused general disaster and great injury; and
"Whereas, this convention desires to
affirm the Democratic doctrine that all such
disputes should be settled by fair and judi-

eisl arbitration; therefore "Resolved. That it is the duty of the State Legislature to establish a proper tribu-nal, with power to summon defendants before it, adjust all disputes and enforce its judgment by proper process; that we piedge the Democracy of the State of Michigan to the establishment of such a tribunal, when laboring men and labor organizations can

have a fair hearing and proper redress."

If the Michigan Democrats mean a compulsory arbitration they mean a doctrine and remedy as far removed as possible fro Democratic principles and as impossible as squaring the circle. If they mean voluntary arbitration they mean nothing. They might just as well say that the multiplica-

tion table is a remedy for labor troubles.

Next the Michigan Democrats give a couple of resolutions protesting against the employment of convict labor in penal and reformatory institutions. Of course they have nothing to say about or against the Force bill. Men who witness immoral attempts at the subversion of social order in the North with indifference are not likely to be much concerned about the subversion of social order in the South. Besides, the labor unions are not interested in the Force bill. They are too much engaged in apply-ing the doctrine of force for their own ben-

Plain talk is best. When the labor anarchs are raging to the top of their bent no party can afford to pat them on the back or haggle with them for their votes. We are sorry to see the Michigan Democrats doing so. It is a mistake. In the present condition of things it is more than a mis-take. The Democratic party outside of Michigan has no stemach for dickering with the labor tyrants. For this matter we don't believe that the majority of the Michigan Democrats have. They have been made the victims of a resolution committee composed of imbeciles and sneaks.—New York

The Mozart Musicale.

The Mozart Musicate.

The seven hundredth and sixteenth musicale of the Richmond Mozart Association was the occasion of a very pleasant evening of music, for in addition to local talent in the case of the vocalists, Mrs. Rowe, Miss Moore and Captain Cunnigham, there were presented Signor Setaro, a harpist, and Mr. Lapetina, a mandolin player, both of Philadelphia, who delighted the audience with their concerted playing. the audience with their concerted playing, as did Signor Setaro with his harp solo, a "Fantaisie," airs from "Martha."

The combination of harp and mandolin

is rarer than it deserves to be, and the two duets were well chosen by these artists, the first being the lovely Prelude and Intermezzo from "La Cavalleria Rusticana," of the elever Mascagni, and the second the delicious selections from the ballet music of Delibes' "Sylvia," both of which were delightfully rendered.

Miss Mary Preston Moore was well received, and charmed the audience with her interpretation of her first number, two songs, one of Gounod. "To Spring," and Rubinstein's "A Pream," following up her good, impression, with Dudlay Buck's good impression with Dudley Come Where the Linden Blooms. young lady was the recipient of flowers galore, and responded to encores with a pretty little song of DeKoven's "O. Promise Me" and a "Madrigal" of Char-

Mrs. Rowe's pleasing contracto voice was heard to good effect in the beautiful "Gar-den of Sleep," of De Lara, and the always welcome, "Beauty's Eyes" of the great song

writer, Paolo Fosti.
Captain Cunningham's selections were happy as usual. His first was the tender aria from "La Fille de Madame Angot." the "She is So Innocent," and for an encore he sang "The Fragrant Summer Time." His second was the beautiful "Song of the Millows" (Schilfied) of Ra-Raman and responding to a hearty en-Reman, and, responding to a hearty encore, he gave the dear old ballad, "Believe Me, if all these Endearing Young Charms" of Tom Moore, with the pathos and expression that only he can throw into a song.

The audience was a good one, the first floor being well filled and some people in the dress circle, though the night was your the dress circle, though the night was very

A Fine Furniture House.

A prominent corner just now is Seventh and Main streets, for standing out boidly is the new house of Mrs. Habliston & Brother so long and well known to the people of Richmond in the line of artistic furniture. More than haif a century ago Mesara, Charles and Frederick Habliston founded the parent house from which the present establishment has grown, which is managed by Messrs. Frederick and Charles D. Hab-liston, in whose able bands the reputation of the firm has been kept up and will be

snstained.

They kept open house yesterday and the visitors were escorted from top to bottom of the spacious five stories of the building filled with artistic and elegant forms of furniture, in almost every imaginable style, and which are displayed to best edgentage in the statement of the stat to best advantage in the ware-rooms, well lit by many windows from both sides,

The beautiful effect of these rooms was enhanced by the decoration of the first floor and main staircase with potted plants and waving ferns and palms, and the eye was charmed with the sight.

The house of Habliston has so long been synonymous with courteons treatment, fair dealing and honesty of goods that nothing need be said on that subject.

Excursion to Washington Monday morning. September 5th. This will positively be our last excursion to Washington this season. Two days. Round trip \$2.50.
CLASH, THOMPSON & CO. NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

Daniel Kiestling, aged ninety-two years, died in Sunbury, Penn, on Saturday of in-juries sustained by being struck by a freight

Mrs. Frank Leslie-Wilde returned to this country Sunday on the French line steamer La Bretagne, after a three months' sojoura

A cloud-burst at Freedom, Penu., on Friday night washed away foundations of houses and tore out the main street to a depth of six feet.

The steamship La Bretagne arrived Sunday from Havre. Among her passengers was the new Spanish Minister Dupuy de Lome, with his wife and two children.

As a further precaution against the introduction of cholera into Canada the Do-minion Council has prohibited the importation of rags from Germany and Belgium, The militia of Texas is said to be going to

pieces, owing to politics and favoritism. The split has been begun by the Bryan Light Infantry disbanding and returning its commission. During a recent absence of the sheriff of Jackson county, Ala., seventeen prisoners in the Scottsboro jail escaped. Eleven of them have been recaptured. Among those

still at large are two murderers. A telegram from Newark, N. J., says that the lumber and material men there have or-ganized for their own protection and have affiliated with the Retail Merchants' Commercial Agency of Chicago.

While workmen were engaged in the ruins of a burned building in New Orleans on Saturday a portion of the wall and roof fell, burying four persons. One, a Spaniard named Brezsento, was killed, and two others were seriously injured.

The Secretary of State has authorized the surrender to the British authorities of a British subject named Robert Dann, now inder arrest at San Francisco for a murderous assault committed on the high seas. About \$1,000 worth of coupon tickets

were recently stolen from the Cheboygan office of the Michigan Central railroad, neatly stamped by the burglar and sold to the public through the scalpers of Chicago and other points. Two prospectors are said to have discov-

ered silver and lead ores about fifteen miles from Little Rock, Arkansas. The silver ore assays as high as 1,300 ounces to the ton. Land has been bought and a company organized for mining purposes. William Smith and Andrew Konker, aged respectively fifteen and sixteen years, were killed Sunday at Auburn, N. Y., by a wagon

they were driving coming in contact with an electric car. Their horse became fright-ened by the car and ran directly into it. A telegram from Oswego, Kan., says that farmers who claimed that back water, caused by the dam across the Neosho river there, ruins their farms, have blown the objectionable obstruction up with dyna-

mite. The dam was the finest in the State. Services were held Sunday at the First Parish Unitarian church in Gloucester, Mass., commemorative of its 250 years of ex-istence. Rev. Daniel Munroe Wilson, of Quincy, delivered an instorical address. The church was a target for the British in

1776. It has had sixteen pastors since 1642.

The general secretary of the Knights of Labor on Saturday made complaint Department of Justice of the alle uman treatment of United States prisoners at Boies City, Idaho, now awaiting trial for complicity in the recent riots in the Court d'Alene mining district. An investigation has been ordered.

One night in January last O. K. Rogers, city clerk of Beaver, Oklahoma Territory, left his store for his home and was never heard of afterwards. Sunday two boys found in the woods near Beaver the clothes of Rogers and his skeleton. There was a bullet hole in the skull. Rogers had con-siderable money with him when he disap-Andrew Gardner and J. W. Jones, two

members of the Amalgamated Association who deserted the strikers at the West Su-perior (Wis.) Steel Works, were attacked on Saturday night by fifteen men supposed to be Amalgamated Association men. Pistols and knives were used, and Jones was prob-ably fatally injured. Gardner is missing and is believed to have been killed. The Secretary of State has requested the Naval Department to send a naval vessel to Liberia some time during October. The

request has no significance beyond the ob servance of the usual custom of this Gov ernment of sending an American ship to Liberia twice a year for the purpose of es-tablishing a precedent for other nations and as a mark of recognition by the United States of the Liberian Government.

Woodville, a small village near Jackson. Mich., on the main line of the Michigan Central railroad, is in danger of sinking wholly into the earth. About ten days ago the standard coal mine became flooded and had to be abandoned. Since then several se-rious cave-ins have occurred over the deserted mine. The area covered by the holes extends over fifty or sixty rods square, while the undermined section is probably half a

A dispatch from Creasona, Penn., says that the epidemic of typhoid fever which has been prevailing there to a most alarming extent for the past few weeks is daily growing worse, and there are few families who are not afflicted. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has taken the matter in hand, and on Saturday sent physicians and chemists to Cressona to anawar the water from which the disease is supposed to originate.

Supposed to originate.

The passenger soach of a train on the Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line was detailed four miles from Baltimore on Saturday afternoon, A colored woman picking coal by the track was killed and her husband knocked senseless. Sixteen passengers were injured, one of whom, Mrs. Cots, of Baltimore, was not expected to recover. The disaster was caused by the recover. The disaster was caused by the sliding door of a fruit car dropping from its fastening and striking the passenger

John Sharp Williams, of Yazoo county, Miss., who was nominated by acclamati-after 345 ballots by the Democrats of t ifth congressional district, to succeed Beman, is a young planter who is known as a Democrat without "frills or isms." He made his canvass in opposition to the Sub-Treasury and other Ocala demands. He was a delegate to the late national convention and one of the Mississippi delegates who voted for Cleveland's nomination.

The gallant Colonel Kelly Anderson, who so bravely stood by his troops in the fight against the miners at Coal Creek, is a native of Cynthiana, ky., and he formerly resided in Paris, Ky. During the war he was an officer in the famous Confederate "orphan leads" to be a company of the co brigade," organized in Kentucky, The mempers of the orphan brigade who reside in Bourbon county were organizing a com-pany to go to Coal Creek to release Colonel Anderson, or avenge his death if he had been killed, but received news that he had been released. The company was headed by Captain Dan Turney.

George Kitteras, a veteran of the late war and an attendant at the hospital in Phila-delphia, and Mary Flowers, one of the cooks in that institution, were strolling out in that city Sunday night. Kitteras suddenly stopped put his arm about the girl's waist and told her that if she didn't marry him he would skoot her. She objected to being proposed to with a pistol and so told him. The disappointed lover took out his revolver and fired. The bullet struck her belt, penetrated it, but was stopped by a corset steel. Kit-teras field and the girl returned to the hospital, wounded only in mind.

General J. B. Gordon, commanding the Confederate veterans, has appointed Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton, Columb S. C., chairman; Hon, John W. Dan Richmond, Va.: ex-Governor Robert Low-ery, Jackson, Miss.: ex-Governor D. S. Ross, College Station, Tex.; ex-Governor James Eagle, Little Rock, Ark., a committee to memorialize the Governors and Legislatures of the several States and Territories which composed the late Confederate States (which have not already done so), requesting that adequate provision be made for maimed and helpless Confederate veterans and their widows.

and their widows.

Mr. Depew, now in Hamburg, is reported as saying that the strike was a surprise to him, as when he started from New York everything was quiet and as far as he knew at that time there were not the slightest signs of impending trouble. When questioned as to the origin or immediate cause of the strike Mr. Depew said he could not yet venture to discuss the subject, but from the information he had received through the newspapers and from other sources he thought that the trouble would be fooussed

in the Buffalo yards. Although some of the New York Central men had struck out of sympathy with the Lebigh Valley men, he did not think the strike would spread fur-ther. On the contrary he believed that the trouble would soon be over, and that the roads affected by the strike would in a lew days be conducting business under normal conditions.

East Richmond Items. Mr. Bernhart Carioni, of Rudolstadt, Germany, who for the past month has been the guest of his aunt, Mrs. M. C. Hden-niger at "Kenilworth," after a deligntful visit, returned to New York on the 16th

August. Mrs. Ann E. Silver has bought the Johinning place near the postoffice. Master August Miller, who is learning the plumber's trade, had his hand badly gut by roll of tin falling from a roof.

Mrs. James Woodall has returned from a visit to Baltimore.

Property Transfers,

Richmond: John K. Wilkinson to Susan Tyree, 30 feet on the west side of Twentyfifth street near O, \$1,350.

Henrico: Clara Bear to William Rein. heimer, 29 feet on south side of Twenty-first street near S, \$5.
Jacob Payne to George Lewis, 15 acres

near Kingslend road, \$30.

River View Improvement Company to Eudora W., wife of J. B. Ferguson, Jr. 10 feet on east side Meadow street near New

Railway Officials in the City.

A. Turk, general passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad; P. V. Smith, traffic manager of the Seaboard Ar Line; Sol. Haas, traffic manager of the Rich-mond and Danville railroad; F. C. Bryan mond and Danville railroad: F. C. Bryan, passenger and freight agent of the Seaboard Air Line; H. M. Emerson, passenger and freight agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, W. H. Fitzgerald, general agent of the Associated Railways, were in the city yesterday.

FIVE AND A HALF HOURS

At Old Point and Three Hours' Sail to the tapes on Sunday, August 28th, Special train via Chesapeake and Ohio leaves Richmond at 8 A. M.; leaves Old Point 7 P. M. Only \$1 round trip to Old Point only 50c, for sail to the Capes. Train stops

only at Williamsburg.

"Thusnelds at the Triumphal Entry of Germanicus Into Rome" is the title of the beautiful picture in colors, 8 by 14 inches in size, which will be given free with next Sun-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

EVERT TRATIMONIAL in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla will bear the closest investiga No matter where it may be from, it is as reliable and worthy your confidence as if it came from your most respected neighbor.

Hoop's Pills ours sick headache

DRY GOODS, &c.

Woodward & Lothrop, TEMPLE DRY GOODS STORE,

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS: STREETS.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER lar our atore will be closed at 5 o'clock P. M.; Saturdays at 1

SPECIAL SALE

Household Cottons, Sheets, Pillow-Cases, &c.

On TUESDAY MORNING, the 23d instant, we shall inaugurate a SPECIAL SALE OF HOUSEHOLD COTTONS and READY-MADE BEDWEAR. Our assortment is most complete, comprising all new goods that have been purchased at the lowest market prices. We have made special prices on them for this sale and shall offer extra inducements in all the items mentioned be-

Yard-wide Bleached Cotton, Rutledge brand, perfectly soft finish, extra good value, c. per yard.

H. L. Brand, "Shirt-Makers' Finish."

Heavy thread, finished like linen; has very little dressing in it, but is recommended for extraordinary wear just the thing for skirts or any garments requiring starch, 60, per yard.

finials, free from dressing or starch; suitable for underwear, children's underclothing. shirts and all domestic purposes, fc. a yard

Monohansett Manufacturing Company's 'Fearless' brand, full width, perfectly soft

The Cooley "Homestead," the best cotton in the world for the price, soft as silk, heavy, durable and satisfactory; launders like linen, and pronounced by all who have used it the best cloth for the money ever pro-We are the Sole Agents in Richmond for

this brand of cotton; price 10c. a yard,

Fine Cambric for Underwear,

33 inches wide, 8 %c. per yard. Exactly as fine as the Lonsdale, but lacking a few inches in width.

Ready-Made Bedwear.

Pillow-Cases, size 36x20 inches, 11c. apiece

Extra Heavy Pillow Cases, made from the celebrated "Cast Iron" Muslin, Series inches, 15c. apiece, 30c. a pair or \$1.75 per dozen czaca.

Bolster-Cases, full size, made from an ertra quality of muslin, 25c. each.

Double Bed Sheets, made from the wellknown "Boston" brand of sheeting, 45 yards long by 2% yards wide, full measure, esc.

Same brand of Muslin, full 21/2 yards wide.

EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT AT THE Corner Eighth and Main streets there is a PIRST-CLASS RETAIL DRUG STORE, Oven all night. Best Soda Water. Cooling Drinks and Cigars.

